

HON. WM. SLADE'S LETTER.

The following letter was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by a committee of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of this city, enclosing resolutions approbatory of his course in Congress, in regard to the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1836.

SIR—I have been honored with the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing resolutions of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, expressive of their thanks for the course pursued by me, in Congress, in reference to the subject of the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. I embrace the earliest occasion which my public duties permit, to express my thanks to the Society for its approbation, and to its committee of which you are the organ, for the terms in which it has communicated to me their Resolutions. You have been pleased to assure me, that "they are not offered as a mere empty compliment." Such an assurance was not necessary, for it gives me pleasure to observe in the style of your address, and in the date of your Resolutions, indications that they have emanated from a class of my fellow-citizens, whose favorable regards are not lightly bestowed, and who are unused to compliments which do not spring from the heart. If it were right to make the approbation of men the end of human efforts, I should, certainly, find no slight reward in commendations from such a source. But both the commendations of your Society, and the act which has drawn it forth, have had, I trust, a higher origin than the purpose of bestowing, or securing compliments; and it would detract greatly, from the satisfaction I feel, on receiving the resolutions you have sent me, if I could for a moment suppose that they did not look far above the humble individual whom they honor, and find their motive in a love for the cause he has endeavored to vindicate. It is a noble cause, and should make us all forget ourselves in an ardent desire to secure its triumph.

What is that cause? More than two millions of men—our brethren by a common origin, and a common destiny, are held as property in this nation; subjected to the irresponsible control of masters; rapidly increasing in numbers, only to augment the wealth of others; and subjected to all the incidents connected with the sale, transfer, and transportation of personal estate, regardless, alike, of every social relation, and of every human right. Your efforts look to their emancipation from this condition, and their elevation to the rights of men. I say, again, it is a noble cause. I will not, however, deny myself of the pleasure of aiding in its advancement, by all the means which a just respect to the guaranteed rights of others will permit, and an intelligent regard to the adaptation of means to the end proposed, may suggest.

The position in which the friends of emancipation in the United States occupy, is one of unexampled difficulty. The question involved in their efforts is appealing in its magnitude. I do not speak of the abstract question of slavery; for it is easy to prove that slavery is wrong. Indeed, it needs no laborious proof, for it is self-evident to every unperverted mind. But I speak of the question—how shall those who have the power, to break the bondage of more than two millions of enslaved men among us, be persuaded to do it? This is the question to be considered. Whatever we may think of the rights of the slaves, and the good to them, and the safety to community, of immediate emancipation, it must nevertheless, be remembered that those who alone, have the power of decreeing this emancipation within the State jurisdictions, are to be convinced that they ought to do it; that there are, opposed to this conviction the prejudices of early education—the force of inveterate habits—the strong motive of supposed interest—the jealousy of foreign interferences, and, especially, of every movement at the North affecting the interests of the South—the pride of State sovereignty; and the inference that the citizens of the free States have no right to exert, even a moral influence upon the slave States, which State jealousy and State pride are ready to draw from the admitted impotence of Congress, and the Legislatures of the free States to touch the subject of slavery, within the limits of the States where it exists. To add to all this, there is the difficulty of making a successful appeal to conscience, or even interest in connection with this subject, amidst the warring of the political elements, periodically put in motion by the all-absorbing contests for the Presidency, than which there can be nothing more unfavorable to an investigation of the question of slavery upon its real merits, and nothing more chilling to the warm hearted philanthropy, which must carry forward, if it moves at all, the cause of African emancipation. The objectors, at, moreover, involves a mighty revolution of opinion and feeling, in nearly one-half the States of this Union; opinion and feeling which have become deeply identified with the intellectual and moral habits of that portion of our confederacy. A system is to be broken up, which has become interwoven with the whole structure of society, and an entire change is to be wrought in the relations of more than two millions of slaves, to more than three and a half millions of free citizens.

These are some of the difficulties to be encountered in the prosecution of the great enterprise. To meet, and overcome them, will require the wisdom of the soundest heads, and the philanthropy of the purest hearts, in this republic. And patience too, must be brought into full exercise. If any men on earth have need to cultivate this virtue, they are the friends of emancipation in these United States. They look at the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and it gives a new impulse to their philanthropy, and inspires them with a fresh zeal in the cause. But they must be prepared for a disappointment of the high hopes which may be excited by a contemplation of that example. The free States of this Union are not a strong consolidated government, towards which the slave States sustain the relations of colonial dependencies. The latter are, on the contrary, independent sovereigns. No power other than their own, can abolish slavery within their limits. What the British government has effected by its power and its money, the

free States of this Union, so far as they are in exerting agency in this matter, must effect by appeals to the consciences and the interests of the slaveholders. Public sentiment in those States cannot, as in Great Britain, be brought to bear directly, upon a government possessing the constitutional power (in regard to the states,) to decree the abolition of slavery, and the physical power to carry its decree into execution. On the contrary, it must act upon masses of people, forming separate communities, and entertaining a natural jealousy of all our movements, affecting their interests; so that we may be doomed to see the strongest and most decided public sentiment in the non-slaveholding States, utterly impotent as to an immediate effect in those communities where exists the evil we propose to remedy. I repeat, then, patient must be brought into full exercise. It must have its perfect work. And it gives me pleasure to know that the cause of emancipation finds some of its most efficient advocates among a people greatly distinguished for this virtue. It is among the sturtest pledges that it will ultimately triumph.

I have spoken freely of the difficulties to be encountered, I am not, as you perceive, among those who come to the prudent and very comfortable conclusion, that because there are difficulties in the way, nothing is to be attempted; that, because the nation has no right to legislate slavery out of the States, as Great Britain may legislate it from her colonies, we are, therefore, to fold our hands, and do nothing; much less, that we are to submit to a forced silence on this subject. That the citizens of Pennsylvania or Vermont shall not be permitted to speak out on a question so vitally affecting the rights of humanity, because the winds may waft their voice across the Potomac, and carry home the truth to the bosoms of our Southern brethren, is a position which involves a virtual secession of this Union. For one, I can never submit to it. But my very determination not to submit, springs from a principle which admonishes me to a prudent use of the privilege I thus claim. I claim it because I would, in its exercise, attain a noble end; and I must not so use it as to defeat that end.

I have spoken of difficulties and obstacles—not that I wish to discourage your Society in the prosecution of its purpose, but because I am fully convinced that that purpose can never be accomplished, but by efforts tempered by a just appreciation of all the difficulties and obstacles which in your way.

Most ardently do I desire the triumph of the cause of African emancipation; and, to that end, would

cherish in my own bosom, and desire to inspire in my friends, a deep conviction of the necessity of moderation, firmness, patience, and perseverance, to the end that that triumph may, the more certainly be attained. The great reliance for success under Divine Providence, must be on the power of truth. It right must be kept constantly and steadily blazing. And to give to that truth its highest possible effect, it must be spoken in love, and be adapted, with all the measures designed to give it effect, to the condition of the minds on which it is to operate. In efforts thus wisely directed and persistently persevered in, there will be a moral power which cannot be successfully resisted, but before which slavery shall finally fall, to rise no more. That such will be the character of the efforts of your society, I feel assured by the spirit of the communication it has made to me, as well as by the known intelligence and philanthropy of the descendants of the immortal Founder of your city and commonwealth. That your Society, and all who are engaged in the cause of African emancipation, may be endowed with wisdom to guide them in the right way, and that the enslaved and degraded children of Africa, may, every where, be relieved to the rights of men, and elevated in the scale of sound intelligence, and pure and undefiled religion, is the fervent prayer and confident hope, of

Your friend and fellow citizen,
WILLIAM SLADE,
Dr. ISAAC PARRISH.

From the *Liberator*.
LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.
PROVIDENCE, July 5, 1836.

MY DEAR KNAPP:

Yesterday, (for the sixtieth time) the people of this vain and vaunting country perjured themselves afresh, in the presence of the world, by calling God to witness that they are a free people, that they abhor tyranny, and that they hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and possess an inalienable right to liberty. O, the solemn farce, the comic tragedy! What a mingling of spurious patriotism and brazen hypocrisy, of glaring falsehood and open blasphemy! What ringing of bells, and waving of banners, what thundering of canon, what blazing of bonfires, what long processions, what loud buzzes, what swaggering speeches, what sumptuous dinners, what nabolistic toasts, what drunken revels! All in grateful and honorable observance of the fourth of July! And what crushing of intellect, what polluting of virtue, what marring of God's image, what bleeding of humanity, what yoking of new-born existences—what sighs, and groans, and lacerations, and robberies, and crime—all on the fourth of July! A free country—and every sixth man on the soil a slave. Free—and our Capitol the chief rendezvous of human flesh mongers, and the head-quarters of despotism! Free—and the liberty of speech taken away even from northern freemen in one half of the Union! Free—and domestic slavery proclaimed to be the cornerstone of our republican edifice! Let Bedlam laugh, let Pandemonium howl exultingly!

As a Christian country—and the bible dictated to, moreover, involves a mighty revolution of opinion and feeling, in nearly one-half the States of this Union; opinion and feeling which have become deeply identified with the intellectual and moral habits of that portion of our confederacy. A system is to be broken up, which has become interwoven with the whole structure of society, and an entire change is to be wrought in the relations of more than two millions of slaves, to more than three and a half millions of free citizens.

These are some of the difficulties to be encountered in the prosecution of the great enterprise. To meet, and overcome them, will require the wisdom of the soundest heads, and the philanthropy of the purest hearts, in this republic. And patience too, must be brought into full exercise. If any men on earth have need to cultivate this virtue, they are the friends of emancipation in these United States. They look at the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and it gives a new impulse to their philanthropy, and inspires them with a fresh zeal in the cause. But they must be prepared for a disappointment of the high hopes which may be excited by a contemplation of that example. The free States of this Union are not a strong consolidated government, towards which the slave States sustain the relations of colonial dependencies. The latter are, on the contrary, independent sovereigns. No power other than their own, can abolish slavery within their limits. What the British government has effected by its power and its money, the

From the N. Y. American.

WASHINGTON, Monday morning July 4th.

When I addressed you on Saturday night, I stated my belief that both Houses would sit over the Sabbath, and I was correct in that anticipation; but I could not suppose, from the odium which attached so universally to the actors on the memorable close of the last session, that scenes of disorder and confusion, not even then surpassed, would have taken place. There was an unusual quantity of business to be dispatched. Mr. Sutherland, who is a capital person for *dashing* through business—for not seeing, or, of seeing numbers who are anxious for display, in season and out of season, as it must be at such a moment, was appointed chairman of the committee of the whole, to whom it was necessary to refer some bills from the Senate, with amendments, for consideration. The worthy Doctor, proverbial for knowing what he is about too often internally, and possibly externally, exclaimed, "Poor d——d noseless! go on stop, &c.," to members who had endeavored to catch his eye during the night. Hence a scene which is much to be deplored ensued, and which, leading as it did, to a vote of censure on the part of the House, upon an honorable member, it is but fitting that a^t extenuating circumstances should go forth with it. No man can justify disorders; but still less deliberations of a legislative assembly, should be premised to act contrary to their express rules.—Such was the origin of the occurrence.

Whilst a bill was being read, Mr. Everett moved an adjournment, as there was no quorum. Upon a count, it was not carried, and a quorum did not vote! Mr. Williams, of Ky., moved a call of the House. This was unfeignedly by the chairman. He moved that the committee rise, on the ground that there was no quorum. The chairman counted once or twice, and there was none; and in his usual *slapdash* mode, anxious to despatch business, he forgot, I presume, the circumstances, and desired the clerk to go on reading the bill. Mr. Williams objected in energetic terms. The Hon. Chairman called him to order, and directed him, either peremptorily to take his seat,

Mr. Williams can rusty; he could not swallow the dose so steaming and repeatedly applied, and he angrily called the chairman to his term to order; he did this once twice, saying, "he knew his rights, and would not be compelled to take his seat." Mr. Sutherland, after the confusion and cries of order had somewhat ceased, desired Mr. W., again to take his seat. Mr. W., replied, "he would not," and kept his standing position. The Speaker was sent for, and Mr. Sutherland abdicating, the latter stated his reason was, that while counting the House, he was called to order by the member from Kentucky, he having felt it his duty to call him previously to order and to resume his seat, under such circumstances. This explanation of the scene being given, the Speaker decided Mr. Williams was out of order. Mr. Williams appealed, and contended that the chair, not himself, was out of order. The Speaker warmly declared that this was a second breach of the decorum that ought to be observed. Mr. Lay interposed, and helped that the member from Ky., would end the matter, by apologizing to the House. Mr. Williams said it was the duty of every chairman to rise and to report the fact that there was not a quorum in the House. Mr. S., had counted twice; he knew therefore there was not a quorum in the House. Mr. S., had counted twice; he knew therefore there was not a quorum in the House, and yet he proceeded with business, whilst members around him were repeatedly moving that the committee should rise—say, that the House should adjourn—and to which the chairman had turned an ear, deaf as an adler! This was his motive for calling the chairman to order; and arresting an irregularity which was subversive of all order of proceeding. There were some efforts made by many members to get out of this embarrassing difficulty, to their proceeding in this awful case. Finally, Mr. Patton, of Va., moved to adjourn. This was withdrawn; Mr. J. Q. Adams, however, renewing it, on the ground that members were incapable of transacting business after such excitement. The Speaker remanded the Hon. member from Massachusetts and the House, that there were some important bills that ought to be sent to the President. Mr. Adams replied, that they would not be prejudiced by being longer deferred. The motion to adjourn was negatived. Mr. Vinton moved, that when they did adjourn, they would adjourn to meet on Monday, at 8 o'clock.

It was then 3 o'clock. [SENATE MARK SIXTY!]—Mr. Adams here said, it was not unusual at the termination of Congress, to sit on Sunday, and he moved to amend the motion, that they should meet then at their usual hour. There was much objection, and much disorder, members walking about, and, as usual, the Reporters were prevented from attending to their duties. One member hoped gentlemen would be still; another, laughing in his seat at the folly of such an expectation at such a moment. After much indignified conduct Mr. Williams, desirous to put himself right before the House, said he did not intend to give them any offence. He would be unwilling to offer them any indignity. All he had intended to do, was towards the chairman, whom he believed to have acted unjustly and insultingly towards himself, as a member of the House. The confusion, and cries of "order, order," waxed stronger. Mr. Sutherland was appealed to, to resume the chair. He indignantly and properly, under the circumstances, refused. A second motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Evans, of Maine, ineffectually.

The Speaker then doing, what he ought previously to have done on the instant, called the attention of the House to the breach of decorum, and the consequent disorder, with the remark, that they were now to take their own decision—the chairman of the committee having declined to resume the chair. There were many calls to adjourn. Mr. Lewis appealed to the House not to do so until all bills were disposed of. This occurrence, he said, was unpleasant, but it was unpremeditated, and was owing to the usual excitement in the House after an arduous sitting. Mr. Jarvis said the question was, were the House to permit itself to be insulted in the person of its chairman? He would not believe it. Mr. Lewis said that the chairman did undoubtedly violate their rules—but unconstitutionally. Ample amendment for the indignity to the House or the chairman. He therefore hoped that the House would rescind the resolution of censure.

After some explanations from Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Williams, both of whom spoke in the most frank and honorable manner, and disclaimed all intention to give offence, the proceedings of the case were reconsidered, and the resolution rescinded. The House then adjourned until the first Monday in December.

The Senate seemed to have met for no

purpose whatever but to keep the other branch of the legislature in countenance.

After exchanging farewells with each other, the members of both Houses soon dispersed; and more than two thirds will leave the city to day.

The Michigan, on the 20th of May, brought into Detroit the greatest load of passengers that was ever hauled there, less than seven or eight hundred souls. Within a week the Detroit Journal says there landed in that city, from four steam-boats, and schooners, not less than ten thousand souls.

upward ceased, was understood to remark, that the public business ought to proceed with. It is the member from Pennsylvania who would not take the chair, some one else would be appointed. Mr. Cambreleng objected, as no gentleman could take it, if liable to be insulted with impunity. Mr. Craig moved an adjournment. Negative. Mr. Parker said it was not to be expected any one would take the chair until ample apology was made to the House. Mr. Ingalls, to obviate inconvenience, wished some one else to take it. Mr. Calhoun rose to state, on behalf of his colleague, and said he would pledge himself for him, that an adjournment would be given on Monday—to which time he hoped the matter would be referred. Many members were satisfied with this proposition; but the party implicated took rose and observed, that he knew not exactly what was expected from him by the House. He was excited—felt himself insulted by the chairman—his remarks were personal to that individual, and were not offered as an indignity to the House—and under such circumstances, whether in or out of the chair, in the House, or out of it, he would not permit his rights to be trampled on; and he would call that person to order, who was himself out of order. This only added fuel to the flame, as might be expected. Mr. Underwood, another colleague, came to the rescue, and said he conceived that the whole matter arose from misapprehension. Mr. Harper expressed his hope that the matter would be terminated by the members admitting the insult was given in that feeling and from exasperation.

After some time had elapsed, and no response from Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, said he was compelled, by a sense of duty, to offer a resolution on this subject. The House owed it to itself to maintain its dignity, &c., and he offered it with regret. The resolution, in substance, was that Mr. W., having refused to take his seat when ordered to do so, and having continuously ordered the chairman to take his seat, he therefore defied the power of the chair and the House, for which he was justly liable to the censure of the House. Mr. Lewis insisted that there was nothing to show a *qua* *enca* to create a contempt. Mr. Phillips maintained that no personal feelings ought to have induced the member to attack the chairman as he had done. It was utterly impossible. Mr. Lewis said he did not justify it. Mr. Phillips then suggested that the language used by the member from Kentucky, should be withdrawn; otherwise, he would of course listen to them till the fifth—when lo! there arrives an epistle to one Mr. Peter Smythe, grocer, not from Ames, but from Martin Van Buren, enclosing the appointment of P. M. and apologizing for the circumstance that he, *Harold*, had not been able, "at this time" to give him a more lucrative office! The town is in great commotion, and it is said that every man in it will sign a petition for his immediate removal. The thing is well understood—it is on the eve of election there—but it will miscarry. The fact is the people of the West have had enough of Van Buren, and every day we see some little evidence of it.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF JULY 4TH, IN PINE STREET CHURCH.

The friends of immediate abolition, who united in this celebration, can testify, that it is better to weep with those who weep, than to rejoice with those who rejoice, on this day of our glory and our shame.

It was most encouraging and animating to witness the throng of the faithful, who came up in solemn assembly, their hearts ennobled by the Christlike sentiment, "Freedom itself is not sweet to us, while our brethren are in bondage."

The services commenced with the hymn of Montgomery, "Hail to the Lord's anointed," &c., sung by the full and harmonious Choir of the Pine Street Church.

Prayer by Rev. Charles Fitch, pastor of the Free Church. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. Walker, Esq., and on its fundamental principle of the equality of all men, Mr. Fitch based his annual and noble oration. We had no reporter in the house, and are therefore unable to give any sketch of it to our readers, but we trust it will be published for the edification both of the friends and foes of our cause. A more faithful and complete exposition of the principles, and purposes, and measures of abolitionists we never had the satisfaction of hearing. The Orator's theory, tone, and gesture, was instinct with that love of man, which is the only sufficient evidence of love to God, and devotion to the advancement of the Kingdom of the Redeemer.

At this time when so many are tempted not only to cast off the fear of God, but to *reclaim* prayer before him—when it is to be lamented, that of the numberless orators of the day, few would dare to remember the oppressed, it was truly refreshing to hear the fearless emphasis with which the second hymn was read:—

"We pray for slaves, to whom thy word Of light and love is never given, &c."

The advocates of immediate emancipation, in this city, will long treasure the remembrance of these interesting services.

Liberator.

Great indignation has been manifested on the part of the citizens of *Potosi* (Mo.) on account of Amos Kendall having appointed a Postmaster to that place who is not the person of their choice, and has no qualifications for that office. They had, it seems, relied upon the "charm" of Mr. Kendall that in the choice of Postmasters he would consult the wishes of the inhabitants of the place, instead of which he had appointed live at *Potosi*, not one of whom lives there. A gentleman had been designated by the citizens to fill the office, and they thought as Mr. K., had "missed a figure" four times, he would of course listen to them till the fifth—when lo! there arrives an epistle to one Mr. Peter Smythe, grocer, not from Ames, but from Martin Van Buren, enclosing the appointment of P. M. and apologizing for the circumstance that he, *Harold*, had not been able, "at this time" to give him a more lucrative office! The town is in great commotion, and it is said that every man in it will sign a petition for his immediate removal. The thing is well understood—it is on the eve of election there—but it will miscarry. The fact is the people of the West have had enough of Van Buren, and every day we see some little evidence of it.

Nichols' Courier.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Chronicle* writes as follows Falls, under date of June 12:

The Bellows Falls Canal Company have purchased the necessary grounds, and are building the necessary canals. The old canal is to be widened to sixty feet, and straightened so as to run directly to the river. From the lower section of the canal, either way, and along the South bank of the river at a proper height, lateral canals are to be cut. From the level of these canals to the river is a fall of forty-eight feet, and between the canals and the river are sites for a double series of mills, eighteen in number, eight feet in diameter, the dimensions of which are 210 feet by 50, and of the height of five stories. The company is now preparing for the first cotton mill, the dimensions of which are 210 feet by 50, and of the height of five stories. It is intended to place in it 9000 spindles and 300 looms. With such a fall and with the whole river at command, there can be no want of power to turn as many mills as this company can provide. The reason why B. Howe Falls should not soon rival Lowell, can be found only in its greater distance from market. The water power for the above described mill, I understand, was purchased at seventy-five cents per spindle, with small annual consideration to the canal company in addition. I also understand that water power is now held in Lowell at \$600 per spindle.

WHEAT. The season is now so far advanced that a tolerable conjecture may be formed as to the state of the wheat crop, and the